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46. Just prior to the departure of a vessel from the last Philippine port, to a port in the United States, a quarantine officer will inspect the passengers and crew aboard the vessel. One hour before the time of sailing, when all members of the crew, all passengers, the bill of health, and the cargo manifest are on board, the "D" flag of the international code should be hoisted as a signal of readiness for the inspection. All hands will be mustered and inspected, the cargo manifest signed, and the bill of health properly accomplished. After the completion of the final inspection no further communication with shore will be permitted.

PROCEDURE DURING AN EPIDEMIC OF QUARANTINABLE DISEASE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

47. In case of an epidemic of a quarantinable disease in the Philippine Islands, interisland vessels and vessels bound for the United States may be subjected to outgoing quarantine detention and such disinfection of vessel, personal effects, bedding, etc., as may be deemed necessary before being permitted to sail.

VACCINATION OF CREWS OF INTERISLAND VESSELS.

48. Once a year all members of the crews of interisland vessels shall be vaccinated, unless they possess cards issued by the quarantine service stating that they have been successfully vaccinated during the previous year.

49. After a successful vaccination a blue card is issued, and it is recommended that the owners and masters of interisland vessels employ no persons who do not possess such cards, or that before employment they be sent to the quarantine office for vaccination.

Official:

(Signed) **CARROLL FOX,**
Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

OCTOBER 20, 1911.

RUSSIA.

Comparative Sanitary Statistics.

The following statement was taken from the report of the commission of chief medical inspectors for the year 1909:

The death rate in European Russia was 28.9 per 1,000, which is 1.1 and 1.2 higher than in the years 1907 and 1908, and in comparison with the years 1897-1906, 1.4 lower.

The birth rate was the lowest in 20 years, being 43.8 per 1,000.

From acute infectious diseases there died 461,025 persons, as compared with 383,351 for the year 1908, and 354,117 for the year 1907. The greatest number of deaths were from the following causes in the order named: Typhus fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, whooping cough, smallpox, and measles.

The total number of persons who received medical aid during the year was 81,746,072, or 524 per 1,000 inhabitants, 981 per 1,000 in the cities and 451 in the country; 66.3 per cent of the registered sick were cared for by physicians and 33.7 per cent by army surgeons.

The medical personnel was as follows at the end of the year 1909: Doctors of medicine, 19,866; feldschers (army surgeons), 24,793; midwives, 13,039; pharmacists, 11,415; dentists, 5,703.

In the cities there is on an average one physician for every 1,500 persons; in the country, one for every 24,600. The hospitals number 7,053, with 193,139 beds. In all hospitals 2,932,189 persons were cared for, of which number 162,104 (5.5 per cent) died.

In the 21 Pasteur Institutes 28,379 persons were cared for. One hundred and ten persons died during or after the treatment. The number of persons vaccinated for the first time was 6,439,696; persons revaccinated, 1,579,227.